

SANITARY NAPKIN HAVING MULTIPLE LONGITUDINAL HINGES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to protective absorbent products used by women for feminine hygiene, and more particularly to improved sanitary protection products such as sanitary napkins, panty liners and incontinence products that, in use, fit closely and conform to the
10 body, resist transverse bunching and reduce or prevent leakage of liquid from the edges.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

15 Sanitary napkins are commonly used by women for feminine hygiene to absorb body liquids, such as menstrual liquids and urine. It is important that these products prevent such liquids from escaping the confines of the absorbent materials and edges of such products
20 and thereby staining the wearer's undergarments and outer clothing. Current product designs attempt to provide coverage of the body without being bunched, twisted, folded or otherwise having their absorbent regions reduced in size and removed from contact with
25 the user's body. Many of these products are adapted to fit close to the body to prevent liquid from running along the body before it is absorbed. Such sanitary napkins may optionally have flexible flaps (or wings)

extending from the side edges of the main body of the napkin that are adapted to be folded over the edges of a crotch portion of the undergarment. Alternative flap designs are attached to the napkin on a garment faceable surface, inward of the longitudinal edges of the napkin.

Various attempts have been made to prevent napkins from bending and bunching by reducing the size of the central absorbent portion of the napkin or by providing an embossed arcuate channel along the longitudinal side edges. Several inventions describe the use of centrally located channels, pleats or slits that generally follow the longitudinal dimension of the napkin, some of which also reduce the width of the product or promote reduction of its width in use. For example deeply densified end channels have been impressed through the cover and core of a napkin adjacent the lateral edges to provide resistance to bending and bunching. These attempts have been focused on achieving a particular shape either before or during the use of the product such as a raised center or a "W" shape. However, the designed shapes of these products do not fit the entire range of user anatomies. While a particular napkin may fit one user, the same napkin may deform in use by another user and result in product failure or discomfort.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a disposable absorbent product for use in feminine hygiene that is capable of adapting to and closely fitting the perineal area of the wearer.

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In accordance with the present invention, there has been provided a sanitary napkin for use by a woman for feminine hygiene and adapted to be worn in an undergarment, comprising a main body portion having a liquid permeable body faceable cover layer, a liquid impermeable garment faceable barrier layer, an absorbent element therebetween, the main body portion further having first and second longitudinal edges opposite each other defining a width dimension, a central longitudinal axis parallel to the longitudinal edges, first and second transverse edges opposite each other defining a length dimension;

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a central region having first and second distal ends opposite each other defining a length that is sufficient to cover the woman's labia majora in use;

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a first end region, extending from the first distal end of the central region to the first transverse edge and being adapted to cover at least a portion of the woman's mons pubis in use;

a second end region, extending from the second distal end of the central region to the second transverse edge and being adapted to cover at least a portion of the woman's posterior perineum in use; and

at least two longitudinally extending hinges located substantially within the center region adjacent each longitudinal edge, each hinge adapted to provide a longitudinally extending preferential bending axis, said hinge being spaced apart along at least a portion of their length, wherein at least one hinge has a radius of curvature and an adjacent hinge is substantially straight.

Also provided in accordance with the present invention is a sanitary napkin for use by a woman for feminine hygiene and adapted to be worn in an undergarment, comprising a main body portion having a liquid permeable body faceable cover layer, a liquid impermeable garment faceable barrier layer, an absorbent element therebetween, the main body portion further having first and second longitudinal edges opposite each other defining a width dimension, a central longitudinal axis parallel to the longitudinal edges, first and second transverse edges opposite each other defining a length dimension;

a central region having first and second distal ends opposite each other defining a length that is sufficient to cover the woman's labia majora in use;

5 a first end region, extending from the first distal end of the central region to the first transverse edge and being adapted to cover at least a portion of the woman's mons pubis in use;

10 a second end region, extending from the second distal end of the central region to the second transverse edge and being adapted to cover at least a portion of the woman's posterior perineum in use; and

15 at least two longitudinally extending hinges located substantially within the center region adjacent each longitudinal edge, each hinge adapted to provide a longitudinally extending preferential bending axis, said hinges being spaced apart along at least a portion of
20 their length, wherein each of said hinges have a radius of curvature and wherein one hinge has a radius of curvature greater than an adjacent hinge and wherein the sanitary napkin preferentially bends along the hinges.

25 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a sanitary napkin of this invention;

Fig. 2 is a cross sectional view taken through axis 2-2 of Fig. 1, wherein the stiffened element is an densified end channel

5 Fig. 3 is a top plan view of an alternative embodiment of a sanitary napkin of this invention;

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of an alternative embodiment of a sanitary napkin of this invention;

10 Fig. 5 is a top plan view of an alternative embodiment of a sanitary napkin of this invention; and

15 Fig. 6 is a top plan view of an alternative embodiment of a sanitary napkin of this invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

20 The present invention is directed to a sanitary napkin for feminine hygiene that is adapted to be worn in a crotch portion of a user's undergarment. Referring now to the drawings in detail, wherein like numerals indicate the same elements throughout the views, Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a sanitary napkin 30 and Fig 2 is a cross-sectional view of the sanitary napkin in Fig. 1 shows a main body portion 6 comprising a liquid permeable body faceable cover layer 2, a liquid impermeable garment faceable barrier layer 4, an

absorbent element **7** between the liquid permeable body
faceable cover layer **2** and the liquid impermeable
garment faceable barrier layer **4**. The main body portion
6 has first and second longitudinal edges **8, 10** opposite
each other defining therebetween a width dimension, a
central longitudinal axis **11** parallel to longitudinal
edges **8, 10**, first and second transverse edges **12, 14**
opposite each other defining therebetween a length
dimension and a thickness dimension (or caliper).

The main body portion is made up of three regions,
a central region **18**, a first end region **22** and a second
end region **24** opposite the first end region **22**. The
center region **18** has a length which is sufficient to
cover the woman's vestibule and labia major in use. The
central region **18** has longitudinal edges which are
coincident with longitudinal edges **8, 10** of main body
portion **6** and first and second distal ends **19, 20**
opposite each other. The first and second distal ends
19, 20 are located intermediate the first and second
transverse edges **12, 14** of the main body portion **6** and
are generally located inward of each respective
transverse edge about one third of the length of the
main body portion.

The first end region **22** is intermediate the first
distal end **19** of central region **18** and the first
transverse edge **12**. The first end region **22** is adapted

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extending from the first distal end **19** of the central region to the first transverse edge **12** and being adapted to cover at least a portion of the woman's mons pubis in use; a second end region **24**, extending from the second distal end **20** of the central region **18** to the second transverse edge **14** and being adapted to cover at least a portion of the woman's posterior perineum in use; and at least two longitudinally extending hinges **50**, **52** located substantially within the center region **18** adjacent each respective longitudinal edge **8**, **10**, each hinge adapted to provide a longitudinally extending preferential bending axis, said hinges being spaced apart along at least a portion of their length, wherein at least one hinge has a radius of curvature and an adjacent hinge is substantially straight. As shown in Fig **1** a first hinge **50** has a radius of curvature and is closer to the longitudinal centerline **11** than the second hinge **52** that is substantially straight. Alternatively, as shown in Fig. **3**, the first hinge **50** is substantially straight and is closer to the longitudinal centerline **11** than the second hinge **52** that has a radius of curvature.

The embodiment shown in Figure **4** is similar to the embodiment in Figure **1**, and illustrates that the first hinge **50** is separated from the second hinge **52** along a substantial portion of their respective lengths but are co-terminous and contact one another at their respective distal ends.

In accordance with another embodiment of the present invention as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the sanitary napkin 30 comprises a main body portion 6 having a liquid permeable body faceable cover layer 4, a liquid impermeable garment faceable barrier layer (not shown), an absorbent element (not shown) therebetween, the main body portion 6 further having first and second longitudinal edges 8, 10 opposite each other defining a width dimension, a central longitudinal axis 11 parallel to the longitudinal edges 8, 10, first and second transverse edges 12, 14 opposite each other defining a length dimension; a central region 18 having first and second distal ends 19, 20 opposite each other defining a length that is sufficient to cover the woman's labia majora in use; a first end region 22, extending from the first distal end 19 of the central region to the first transverse edge 12 and being adapted to cover at least a portion of the woman's mons pubis in use; a second end region 24, extending from the second distal end 20 of the central region 18 to the second transverse edge 14 and being adapted to cover at least a portion of the woman's posterior perineum in use; and at least two longitudinally extending hinges 50, 52 located substantially within the center region 18 adjacent each respective longitudinal edge 8, 10, each hinge adapted to provide a longitudinally extending preferential bending axis, said hinges being spaced apart along at

least a portion of their length, each hinge having a radius of curvature and wherein one hinge has a radius of curvature greater than an adjacent hinge and wherein the sanitary napkin preferentially bends along the hinge.

As shown in Fig. 5, the first hinge 50 has a lower radius of curvature and is closer to the longitudinal centerline 11 than the second hinge 52 that has a greater radius of curvature relative to the first hinge 50. Alternatively, as shown in Fig. 6, the first hinge 50 has a greater radius of curvature and is closer to the longitudinal centerline 11 than the second hinge 52 that has a lower radius of curvature relative to the first hinge 50.

In any of the foregoing embodiments, it has been found that by providing a sanitary napkin with at least two substantially centrally located longitudinal hinges adjacent each longitudinal side edge of the main body, wherein one hinge has a greater radius of curvature than the adjacent hinge provides an optimum fit to a wide variety of wearers' anatomies. That is the multiple longitudinal hinges create a sanitary napkin that has multiple modes of controlled deformation that enables the napkin to conform to the entire range of user anatomies. Moreover, the multiple longitudinal hinges

control bunching rather than prevent bunching to create greater comfort, fit to the anatomy and discretion.

It is thus considered an important feature of the present invention that one hinge has a greater radius of curvature than the adjacent hinge. It should be noted in this regard that for purposes of this invention, one hinge may be substantially straight provided that the adjacent hinge has a radius of curvature. The combination of multiple hinges with differences in curvature provides a controlled deformation in an enhanced manner. A hinge having a lower radius of curvature (less straight) has more lateral stability than a hinge having a higher radius of curvature (more straight) since it has more lateral components and can thus resist transverse compression. The hinge with a higher radius of curvature will have a greater tendency to bend relative to a hinge with a lower radius of curvature. Thus the hinge with the lower radius of curvature has a greater resistance to bunching and will maintain the napkin in a flatter (i.e. more planar) configuration in use. The combination of these two hinge types along each longitudinal side of the main body enables the main body to conform to a wide range of user anatomies.

Hinges **50**, **52** may include any material in an amount sufficient to impart additional structural rigidity

5 In a preferred embodiment, each hinge **50, 52** is created by compressing, embossing or scoring one or more layers of the absorbent structure in an amount sufficient to create a longitudinally extending preferential bending line. When the hinges **50, 52** comprise a densified channels, they are preferably located between the central longitudinal axis and the longitudinal edge. Densified side channels may be formed in the main body by heating and compressing the cover layer/absorbent element/barrier layer assembly in selected areas to form densified channels similar to those shown in Figs **1-6**. The density of the channels is at least two times the density of the adjacent non-densified regions and is preferably from two to ten times the density of the adjacent regions of the absorbent structure **7**. The density of the channels is preferably at least 0.5 g/cc. The hinges **50, 52** are adapted to maintain the center region of the main body portion in a relatively flat profile along the longitudinal axis and resists bending transverse to that axis. A center region having a hinges **50, 52** has been found to effectively conform to the body in that region, resist asymmetrical deformation due to the application of laterally compressive forces and thereby prevents leakage of liquid from the main

body portion. That is, since the hinges effectively control deformation, when subjected to laterally compressive forces of a user's thighs, the sanitary napkin will deform symmetrically about the longitudinal centerline rather than deforming randomly across its width.

In an optional embodiment, the sanitary napkin may be provided with one or more densified end channels **31** in a transverse end region **22** and/or **24** on the napkin. The densified end channels **31** are preferably located intermediate the distal ends **19**, **20** of central region **18** and the hinges **50**, **52**. The densified end channels **31** are preferably located inward of the transverse edges **12**, **14** and longitudinal edges **8**, **10** of end regions **22**, **24** of the main body portion **6**, and are preferably approximately between 3 mm to 15 mm inward of the transverse edges **12**, **14** of the respective end regions **22**, **24**.

The densified end channels **31** extend transversely across end regions **22**, or **24** respectively, generally perpendicular to central longitudinal axis **11** of main body portion **6**, at least at its intersection with that axis, and centrally occupies at least 50% of the width of the main body portion. The densified end channels **31** resist transverse bunching in use relative to the non-stiffened region. As used herein, the terminology

“resists transverse bunching” refers to the ability of the densified end channels **31** to resist deformation or bending when subjected to the application of laterally compressive forces. The densified end channels **31** provide an axis of bending which is coincident with the transverse axis of napkin **30** and resists bending and compression along this transverse axis **11** of napkin **30**. The densified end channels **31** may also act as a barrier to liquid wicking and guide the liquid so that it is retained within the confines of the main body portion. Thus, it is another benefit that the densified end channels **31** confine liquid within main body portion **6**. The densified end channels **31** thereby provides a preferential bending axis that is generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the napkin, a resistance to bending and compression perpendicular to the longitudinal axis and will curve in use to fit and conform to the user’s body. The densified end channels **31** are spaced apart from the hinges **50, 52** by at least 3 mm, preferably by at least 5 mm and most preferably by at least 10 mm. The spacing apart of the densified end channels **31** from the hinges **50, 52** in use, enables the sanitary napkin to preferentially bend transversely to the longitudinal axis of the main body portion **6** and to closely fit the body along the length of napkin **30**.

The densified end channels **31** provides a transverse bending means to create a lateral axis of flexibility

remote from the hinges **50, 52** that allows the napkin to flex longitudinally while providing rigidity against transverse compression and bunching in use. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, the densified end channels **32** are relatively bendable in a direction parallel to their length, and thus form a hinge. The densified end channels **31** stiffen the napkin in directions perpendicular to the channels along their entire length. Therefore, channels that are aligned transversely in napkin **30** will resist bunching in a transverse direction and channels that have a longitudinally oriented component will resist compression in the longitudinal direction of napkin **30**. Thus, densified end channels **32**, and their adjacent hinges **50, 52**, cooperate to bend, conform and closely fit the body, to resist transverse compression and bunching, and at times longitudinal compression and prevent leakage of liquid from napkin's **30** edges. Densified end channels may be impressed into the napkin **30**, either from the body faceable side or from the garment faceable side of the absorbent element. Thus, densified end channels may be impressed into napkin **30** either from the body faceable cover layer **2** or from the garment faceable barrier layer **4** through the any part of the thickness of main body portion **6**.

The densified end channels **31** may have any shape or configuration and may comprise continuous segments,

discontinuous segments, straight segments, curved segments or combination thereof. It is preferred that the densified end channels **31** be continuous. If the densified end channels **31** are discontinuous, it is preferred that the discontinuous segments be spaced apart from each other by no more than 0.25 inches in order to maintain good liquid barrier properties and deformation and bunching resistance for the main body portion.

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In a most preferred embodiment of the invention, the densified end channels **32** have at least one perpendicular component that is generally orthogonal to the lateral component and generally parallel to the central longitudinal axis of the absorbent product. Preferably the perpendicular component is closer to the longitudinal edge than it is to the central longitudinal axis. The perpendicular component need not be strictly orthogonal to the lateral component. It may also be at an acute or obtuse angle to the lateral component, and may extend towards the transverse edge and/or towards the longitudinal center line.

The center region of the absorbent product of this invention thus has hinges **50, 52** that are spaced apart from the densified end channels. It is important that the hinges **50, 52** be located in the center region of the sanitary napkin and spaced apart from the densified end

channels so as not to compromise the conformability and body fit provided by the densified end channels. The hinges **50, 52** maintains the center region of the main body portion **6** in a relatively flat profile along the longitudinal axis, in order to best cover and closely fit the body in that region and to promote controlled deformation in use, and thereby prevent leakage of liquid from the main body portion **6**. Accordingly, when the hinges **50, 52** comprise densified channels, they are preferably located between the central longitudinal axis and the longitudinal edges and the hinges **50, 52** in the central region are spaced apart from the densified end channels in the end region(s).

The sanitary napkins **30** of this invention may be provided with a means for attaching it to the undergarment in use. Such attachment means include adhesive which may be protected by a strip of release paper until use, or by mechanical attachments such as a hook and loop assembly, clasp assembly or by combinations thereof. The strip of release paper may be eliminated if the sanitary napkins of this invention are packaged in a protective outer wrapper that has a napkin faceable surface that is of itself releasable from adhesive by a coating of a release substance such as silicone or fluorocarbon or by being physically altered, such as by embossing, to reduce its contact with the adhesive.

A suitable body faceable cover layer **2** may be comprised of at least a single layer or combinations of apertured polymeric film or foam or fabrics such as woven fabrics, knits and nonwoven fabrics. Suitable nonwoven fabrics include spunbond, meltblown, needle-punched, thermobonded, chemical binder bonded, powder bonded, solvent bonded and hydro-entangled nonwoven fabrics. Apertured polymeric films may be such as those whose surfaces are flat or embossed such as a matte finish having a smooth feel. The apertures may be two-dimensional, being essentially restricted to the plane of the film, or three-dimensional, where the apertures have side walls that extend either above or below the plane of the film. The surfaces of body faceable cover layers may be hydrophobic, hydrophilic, or one surface may be hydrophobic and the other hydrophilic or the surface may have a gradient of hydrophobicity to hydrophilicity from one surface to the other. The body faceable cover layer **2** of the sanitary napkin **30** of this invention generally covers all of the upper surface of the absorbent element **7** and generally extends beyond the sides of the absorbent element. The body faceable cover layer **2** may be adhesively affixed or otherwise adhered to the surface of the absorbent element.

The garment faceable barrier layer **4** generally covers the entire garment faceable surface of the absorbent element and generally extends beyond the sides of the absorbent element **7**. The garment faceable barrier layer **4** may be adhesively affixed to the surface of the absorbent element **7**. The garment faceable barrier layer **4** is generally adhered to the body faceable cover layer **2** in a flange seal extending along the peripheral edge margins of the longitudinal and transverse sides of the main body portion **6** to fully enclose the absorbent element **7**. The impermeable garment faceable barrier layer **4** may be formed of any flexible material that prevents the transfer through it of liquid but does not necessarily prevent the passages of gases. Commonly used materials are polyethylene or polypropylene films. Other materials that may be used as impermeable barriers may be chosen from films of polyesters, polyamides, ethylene vinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinylidene chloride, cellophane, nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate. Co-extruded and laminated combinations of the foregoing, wherein such combinations are permitted by the chemical and physical properties of the film, may be used. Fabrics whose surfaces have been made repellent or whose pores are small by virtue of close packing of fibers, or whose pores have been reduced in size by closing off large liquid admitting pores, may also be used alone, or together with breathable films, as breathable barriers.

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The absorbent element 7 may comprise a single layer absorbent core and may optionally further include a liquid acquisition layer (not shown) which is commonly referred to as a transfer layer, that is capable of rapidly acquiring liquid and holding it until a slower absorbing absorbent core is capable of absorbing the liquid. The absorbent element comprises absorbent materials that accept, transfer, distribute, store and retain liquid as well as prevent liquid from exiting the absorbent product.

The absorbent core is generally a single layer absorbent material such as wood pulp fluff, preferably comprises a mixture of wood pulp fluff and superabsorbent particles. The wood pulp itself may also be comprised, at least in part, of any of wet crosslinked, dry crosslinked, chemically stiffened or curly fibers. The absorbent core may further contain rayon fibers, cotton fibers, sphagnum moss, superabsorbent fibers, stabilizing components such as synthetic fibers that are capable of forming a bridging matrix or thermobondable synthetic fibers that may be fused to themselves and to the wood pulp to form a structure that is stable when wetted. The synthetic fibers may be either hydrophilic, such as rayon, or hydrophobic such as polypropylene and polyester. The synthetic fibers may be made more wettable by treatment

with a wetting agent such as a surfactant, by caustic etching of fibers such as polyester, by incorporating wettable polymers such as polyethylene oxide or polyvinyl alcohol within the fiber polymer formulation, by grafting the fiber surface with wettable reactants and by exposing the fiber to corona discharge. The peripheral profile of synthetic fibers may be of any shape, e.g., round, oval, multi-lobed.

Additional absorbent materials such as sphagnum moss, in board or in compressed layer form, may function additionally as compression resisting or deformation resisting structures or to help maintain a flat or raised product profile. Absorbents in board form may be made flexible and conforming by tenderizing by means of passing the board through a corrugating or embossing process. The synthetic fibers and auxiliary absorbents may be present homogeneously throughout the absorbent core, in discrete layers or in continuous or discontinuous concentration gradients.

As discussed above, the absorbent element **7** may contain, in addition to the absorbent core, a transfer layer (not shown), which is a low density liquid accepting and liquid releasing layer, usually located between the absorbent core and the liquid permeable body faceable cover layer **2**. The transfer layer may be comprised of relatively less hydrophilic materials and

structures, than is contained in the absorbent core,
such as of webs of meltblown polypropylene or polyester
fibers. Such webs may also contain wood pulp entrained
within. Transfer layers may also be comprised of low
5 density, highloft nonwoven webs comprised of wood pulp
and synthetic fibers such as polyethylene,
polypropylene, polyester, polyacrylonitrile and
polyamide. Such highloft webs may be bonded with
chemical binders or by thermal means such as by through-
10 air bonding.

The main body portion **6** may be of many different
shapes and sizes, depending on the requirements of the
user with reference to her anatomy, menstrual flow
15 volume and intensity, duration of wear and the part of
the day or night the product is being worn. For
example, longitudinal sides may be generally straight or
alternatively may be somewhat curved and are preferably
in a substantially dog-bone or hour-glass shape with
20 wider end regions and a tapered central region. The end
regions may or may not be symmetrical about the central
region. The end regions may or may not be the same shape
or size as each other. The main body portion **6** of the
sanitary napkin **30** of this invention will have the
25 following approximate dimensional ranges: a length of
between 12 cm and 35 cm, a width in a range of between
35 mm and 75 mm, and a thickness in a range of between 2
mm and 10 mm, and is preferably less than 4 mm. The

thickness of the main body portions of this invention may be uniform throughout the expanse of the main body portion or, for the purpose of specific fit, flexibility and absorbency requirements, the main body portion may be thicker in some regions than in others. For example, a particularly preferred thickness profile is an absorbent element that is thicker in the central region and thinner in the transverse end regions and along the longitudinal edges.

The sanitary napkins of this invention may also comprise additional components that may add to the functional, comfort and aesthetic properties of the products such as upstanding cuffs (not shown) along the longitudinal sides of the main body or flexible flaps **40** extending laterally outward from the longitudinal sides which are adapted to be folded over the edges of a crotch portion of a wearer's undergarment in use. Such flaps **40** cooperate with the densified end channels of this invention to help maintain the surface of the central region of the napkin in a flat and spread open position along the napkin's longitudinal axis. In a most preferred embodiment, the flaps **40** are attached inward of the longitudinal edges of the main body portion on a garment faceable side of the napkin. These flaps **40** not only maintain the crotch portion of the undergarment inward from the longitudinal side edges of the napkin to provide enhanced protection, but the elastic in the

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undergarment is substantially vertically aligned with the second longitudinal hinge **52** which creates an upward force to the napkin. This upward force creates a preferential bending axis along the second hinge **52** and enables the napkin to more easily conform to the user's body.

The flaps **40** may be formed from separate strips of material attached to the main body **6** of the napkin or, alternatively may be continuous extensions of the cover layer **2** and/or barrier layer **4**. The flaps **40** may be provided with adhesive, protected with release paper, for attachment to the undergarment. The flaps **40** may also contain additional materials to make them thick and cushioning and may also contain, separately or additionally, flexible, stretchable or elastic materials. Embodiments of cuffs and flaps such as are described herein, and which are incorporated herein in their entirety are described in the following commonly assigned U.S. Patents: US Patent No. 4,940,462 to Salerno, "Sanitary Napkin with Expandable Flaps"; US Patent No. 5,490,847 to Correa et al; "Disposable Sanitary Napkin", US Patent No. 4,900,320 to McCoy, "Sanitary Napkin with Panty Gathering Flaps".

Figs. **1** and **2** show a sanitary napkin of this invention having right and left longitudinally extending flaps **40**, each flap **40** being attached along its

respective base portion to the right and left longitudinal edges **8, 10** of main body portion **6**, respectively, such that a freely extending distal end extends outward from the right and left longitudinal edges **8, 10** of main body portion **6**. Each flap **40** is formed from a continuous extension of the body faceable cover layer **2** and the garment faceable barrier layer **4** and which are attached to each other throughout the body of the flap **40**. The main body portion **6** of this invention also comprises end regions **22, 24**, each having a densified end channels **32**, respectively and a central region **18** having a hinges **50, 52** in the form of two densified end channels. Main body portion **6** in Fig. **1** has a substantially rectangular shape with rounded transverse edges **12, 14**. Napkin **30**, as well as flaps **40**, also comprise positioning adhesive (not shown), on their garment faceable sides, for attaching napkin **30** and flaps **40**, to an undergarment, positioning adhesive being protected until use by a release paper (not shown).